

JORDAN TIMES

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Syria promises inquiry on U.K. ship incident

LONDON, April 8 (APF). — Syria has promised an inquiry over Monday's Syrian patrol-boat attack on British container ship, informed sources said here. The undertaking was given after the British Ambassador in Damascus, David Roberts, protested. The ship's owners said it was bound for the Lebanese port of Tripoli to pick up cargo for an expansion of the Saudi Arabia when fired on. It was hit seven times and went on to Limassol, Cyprus, for repairs.

Abourezk: Israel should accept the Arab offers for withdrawal & peace

The following interview with Ambassador Scranton's remarks shows the strength of the Israeli lobby on the administration. Even though Scranton expressed his views on the Israeli settlements, when it came to concrete action, President Ford and Dr. Kissinger ordered Scranton to veto, apparently thinking that was politically best, Mr. Abourezk said. "I am totally opposed to the step-by-step settlement. When Egypt was separated from the Middle East equation, a great deal of destabilisation occurred, and the Lebanese civil war is one result of the continuation of the war." "Dr. Kissinger conceives the settlement as the one that he wants, not as the one that the parties want," the Senator said. He also said that the U.S. has the power to impose peace in the Middle East, especially when Israel is totally dependent on U.S. aid, but during an election year that would be difficult. "Even if the Lebanese crisis stabilises, Israel would continue to get weapons and money from the U.S. Then Israel will never voluntarily make a settlement, so there will probably be more than one war in the Middle East." "On the other hand, I think that eventually, in five or ten years, Israel would dissolve on its own, because it cannot continue with the economic situation that it has in Israel, nor can it continue with the psychological situation of the past." "I mean Israel cannot continue on full mobilisation. Nobody can. And so eventually people will be able to leave Israel. Right now, Israel has lost population because the outward emigration exceeds inward immigration, and that will continue every year. Israel will no longer have a state, and so it will dissolve more peacefully than violently."

On the Lebanese crisis, Senator Abourezk said that the U.S. favours Syria's mediation efforts but does not approve military intervention; however, if Israel tries to intervene militarily, it would be difficult for the U.S. to prevent it from doing so during a presidential election year.

The Senator said that the Lebanese crisis was incited by Israel. By virtue of the bombing policy Israel has conducted in the last four years over Lebanon, it was calculated by Israel that they would divide the factions in Lebanon, and they did.

The Senator pointed out recent reports about Israeli murder squads operating inside Beirut, and attributing the start of sniping to agents sent by Israel. The Senator further said that after the Lebanese civil war started, the Israeli U.S. veto at the U.N. after



HILTON HAUL. — Abdul Abbas (centre) spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, describes the capture of the Hilton Hotel in Beirut and shows some of the weapons captured from the Phalangists. (AP wirephoto).

Lebanese truce may be extended

BEIRUT, April 8, (Agencies). — A French government envoy arrived here today on a peace-seeking mission amid signs that left-wing forces may be prepared to extend the current 10-day truce in Lebanon's civil war.

Of his mission Mr. Georges Gorse said only that President Giscard d'Estaing had asked him "to mark the will of France to do whatever can be done to contribute to a solution of the Lebanese problem."

Hopes for renewal of the truce due to end at noon next Monday were held out by Ibrahim Kelleh, leader of the independent Nasr-iye movement whose "Mourabitoun" gunmen are prominent in the left-wing militia forces.

Mr. Kelleh told a press conference that the truce — a relative term in Lebanon as people are still being killed at the rate of about 50 per day — could be extended if there was smooth progress towards a political solution. "The national (left-wing) movement is not inflexible," he said.

Leftwing parties conferred today under their acknowledged leader, Mr. Kamal Junblatt, and later issued a statement stressing the importance of the parliamentary meeting as the first step towards a political solution.

Significantly, the statement omitted earlier threats by the left to go all out for military victory in the war if their demands were not met.

President Ford's special envoy Dean Brown today conferred with Mr. Junblatt on next Saturday's national assembly meeting.

Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Junblatt described the meeting — their second — as successful. "I stressed to Mr. Brown the need for the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies in an atmosphere of security and calm," Mr. Junblatt said.

"This is because we think that holding this meeting is the prelude to solving the crisis," the leftwing leader declared. He added that he would be in permanent contact with the American envoy at Mr. Brown's request.

President Franjeh, whose term

Hussein, Trudeau start talks

OTTAWA, Canada, April 8, (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein held a first round of official talks tonight with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior Canadian officials also took part.

The Governor-General of Canada gave a luncheon banquet in honour of the King and Queen today.

King Hussein is scheduled to make a televised address to the Canadian people this Sunday.

Callaghan names Crosland Foreign Secretary

LONDON, April 8 (R). — The new Prime Minister James Callaghan tonight announced a younger British Labour cabinet with the key post of foreign secretary going to Mr. Anthony Crosland, a quiet, 57-year-old intellectual.

Mr. Crosland is in the centre of the Labour Party, like Mr. Callaghan, and is a pro-European, although without any fervent commitment to the Common Market.

The radical left-winger Michael Foot moved from his job as employment secretary into second place in the new-cabinet, with the title of Leader of the House of Commons, which means he manages the government's parliamentary business.

Mr. Foot, who was defeated for the party leadership by Mr. Callaghan by 39 votes on Monday, was also given responsibility for the government's policy of handing more powers to Scotland and Wales.

Informed sources said that Mr. Crosland's appointment is only short-term. Mr. Callaghan is understood to want the foreign secretaryship to go eventually to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Denis Healey, possibly after about a year to 18 months. But meanwhile Mr. Healey stays

as chancellor (finance minister), where he faces the difficult task of persuading the trade unions to accept stricter wage restraints, this year in return for concessions on income tax.

Mr. Roy Jenkins, the urbane and right-of-centre home secretary, had been expected by many observers to be an obvious choice for foreign secretary. But this enthusiastic European was not offered the job.

Mr. Jenkins remains at the Home Office. It is believed that he was told he could return eventually to the treasury as chancellor of the exchequer, a post he held in 1967-70, but he declined.

He is now expected to consider moving to Brussels as president of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission at the end of the year, succeeding Mr. Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France, whose four-year term then expires.

The new cabinet's average age is lowered from 56.6 to 54.3 years. Four members of previous Premier Harold Wilson's team have been dropped from the cabinet. They are Social Services Secretary Barbara Castle, Scottish Secretary William Ross, Party Chief Whip (disciplinary) Bob Mellish, and

Sadat in Yugoslavia after signing pact with Italy

BELGRADE, April 8 (Agencies). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt began a visit to Yugoslavia today and reports suggest he will want to talk about arms.

Mr. Sadat's War Minister, General Abdul Ghani Gamassi, came here on March 8 and the foreign ministry said today Yugoslavia was studying a request he brought "for the delivery of weapons."

President Sadat will meet President Tito at the Yugoslav leader's Adriatic island retreat of Brioni.

He is also expected to meet another visitor there, Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Egyptian sources say Egypt has already received some Soviet-made military supplies from Yugoslavia.

Earlier, President Sadat denied in Rome the existence of a secret bargain by which the Soviet Union allowed the United States to absorb his country into its sphere of influence.

Winding up a three-day visit to Italy, he told a press conference that Egypt was as strong as before the 1973 war with Israel because it approached France as well as the United States for arms.

"I would ask the devil himself for arms," he said, adding "Egypt is totally free, as are its decisions, especially as far as the super powers are concerned."

He again blamed the Soviet Union for Egypt's abrogation of the Egyptian-Soviet 15-year friendship treaty, signed in 1971.

Egypt and Italy today announced that they had signed a friendship and co-operation agreement under which Italy would supply Egypt with the equivalent of \$40 million credit.

A joint communique issued before Mr. Sadat left for Yugoslavia on a continuing tour of Europe emphasised the importance of the political stability and economic progress growing out of the dialogue between the European Economic Community and the Arab nations.

The communique said Italy would participate in telecommunications, steel industry and petrochemicals as well as irrigation works in Egypt.

President Sadat also met Pope Paul here today and thanked him for his steadfast opposition to changing the "Holy City of Jerusalem."

The Pope said that "for the sake of this and future generations, we sincerely ask for the continued search for a just and peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli crisis."

"This (solution) must also include an equitable solution to the problem of the Palestinian people," the Pope said, going on to refer to the "miserable condition" of the Palestinians, who had lost their land and rights.

The Egyptian-Italian communique also referred to "the pressing need to recognise the national rights of the Palestinian people as they aspire to create their own independent state."

Kaddoumi sets Japan visit

TOKYO, April 8 (R). — Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, will arrive here on April 20 for a week-long visit at the invitation of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), an LDP spokesman said.

Mr. Kaddoumi is to have talks with foreign minister Kiichi Miyazawa, the spokesman said. He would also meet Arah envoys stationed in Tokyo and visit the ancient capital of Kyoto in western Japan.

Investive parades greet leadership changes in China

Peking, April 8 (APF). — Hundreds of thousands of people in Peking today greeted the new leadership with a mood of contrasting with the recent days, parading through the centre of the Chinese capital today demonstrating support for Chairman Mao following the dismissal of Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

The countless red flags carried by the demonstrators transformed broad Changan Avenue (avenue of eternal peace) for several metres into a stream of red and yellow amid a deafening of drums, cymbals and the ringing of slogans such as "long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

Tens of thousands of school-children with red scarves knotted at the necks brandished their fists skywards shouting: "firmly support the two resolutions of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party."

The resolutions stripped Vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping of all posts and promoted Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng to the rank of Premier and First Vice-Chairman of the party.

The huge procession moved in four directions in front of the red-coloured walls of the Forbidden City, whose main door



TESTIMONIAL TOWER. — Chinese crowd around the wreath-bedecked Monument to the Heroes of the People in Peking's Tien An Men Square last Sunday. The removal of the wreaths later sparked violent demonstrations on Monday. (AP wirephoto).



POPE AND PRESIDENT. — Pope Paul VI and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat greet each other warmly at the Vatican on Thursday.

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All the people

The on-going symposium to consider the status and role of women workers in the Jordanian economy is dealing with a topic loaded with social taboos, deep tradition and a whole series of stultifying sacred cows. Arab society is an archetypal patriarchy, a historical mass of customs laced with laws. There is no denying that Arab society is male-dominated society, but the Arab World has now reached a point where it is unrealistic to expect over half the population to be relegated to — and content with — the tasks of the home, the children and the kitchen.

The purpose of the symposium now taking place here is to review the situation of the women of Jordan — albeit necessarily on a general basis — and from there to suggest how best the women of the country can play a bigger role in the economic and social development of the country, with an excitement and utility factor that goes just a little bit beyond stuffing green vegetables.

The symposium has been chaired by Crown Prince Hassan, which is testament to the seriousness with which the government views the subject. The various committees of the symposium have prepared and studied research papers on different topics, and they meet again Saturday to discuss and finalise their recommendations.

It is our opinion and suggestion that the workings and final recommendations of this symposium be given wide exposure throughout the country, particularly through the secondary schools where young girls are at the stage where they can take a more visionary view of their future than purely as homemakers and wives and mothers.

There is one trap that the symposium should take care to avoid — which is urging Jordanian women to take on the false trappings of serious contributions to the economy and the country by entering fields of only limited potential. By this we mean that it would be insufficient and a cruel hoax to urge the women of Jordan to consider playing a more active role in the nation by going out and getting jobs as secretaries, telephone receptionists and waitresses. This is not the way to allow women to contribute; this only binds them more firmly into limited roles in menial jobs, different from the confines of the home only in kind, not in degree.

What should be done — and Jordan is a good place to do this because of the nature of the economic structure and the demographic layout of the country — is to seek those competent women already in the work force and urge them through meaningful incentives to move to higher positions, where they would be more visible to the younger women and girls of the country. This would provide the precedent, and the public model to be emulated, which would make the younger women in the land seriously aspire to middle and top-level posts in business, government, education or any of the other fields of work that would inevitably be boosted by a fresh injection of robust womanpower.

There should also be a major effort exerted by all state institutions to recruit, train and promote women, as an example to the private sector which would hopefully follow suit.

The mechanics of the women's movements of other countries and other societies cannot be plugged into Jordan or any other Arab nation and expected to produce results overnight. Jordan must move according to its own requirements and its own realities. This is precisely what the symposium on women's labour has appreciated in carrying out its research and discussions. It is to be hoped that the work already done will not go to waste after Saturday's meeting, but rather that it would become the groundwork upon which both the private and public sectors will build structures made doubly strong by the twin pillars of meaningful social and economic contributions by all the people of Jordan, and not only half the people of Jordan.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Thursday described King Hussein's political activities in the United States as the biggest ever information campaign in American circles over the Palestine issue in particular and Arab issues in general.

Three facts emerge from H.M.'s statements before his American audiences. The first, the paper says is that Henry Kissinger's step-by-step mission has almost ended — an indication that the U.S. method was neither fruitful, nor impartial because Kissinger failed to pursue his endeavour and apply more pressure upon Israel to carry out more disengagements of forces on all Arab fronts to lead to complete withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

The second fact, which the King elucidated, and of which American public opinion was unaware, is that time is not on the Israeli side.

The third important face, which American public opinion also could not understand or digest, is the reality of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on which hinges the return of peace to the area. King Hussein, says the paper, has outspokenly put the recognition of the PLO on the same footing of importance with the withdrawal by Israel from all occupied areas. Thus, Al Dustour continued, King Hussein's campaign of enlightenment during his U.S. visit, ought to have its effect in awakening the American conscience to these facts of the problem — a conscience that Israeli-Zionist propaganda has been able to mislead and misguide.

The latest statements of the Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres on Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab areas and the impossibility of an Israeli pullback to

the 1967 borders were the subjects of comment by Al Sbaab newspaper.

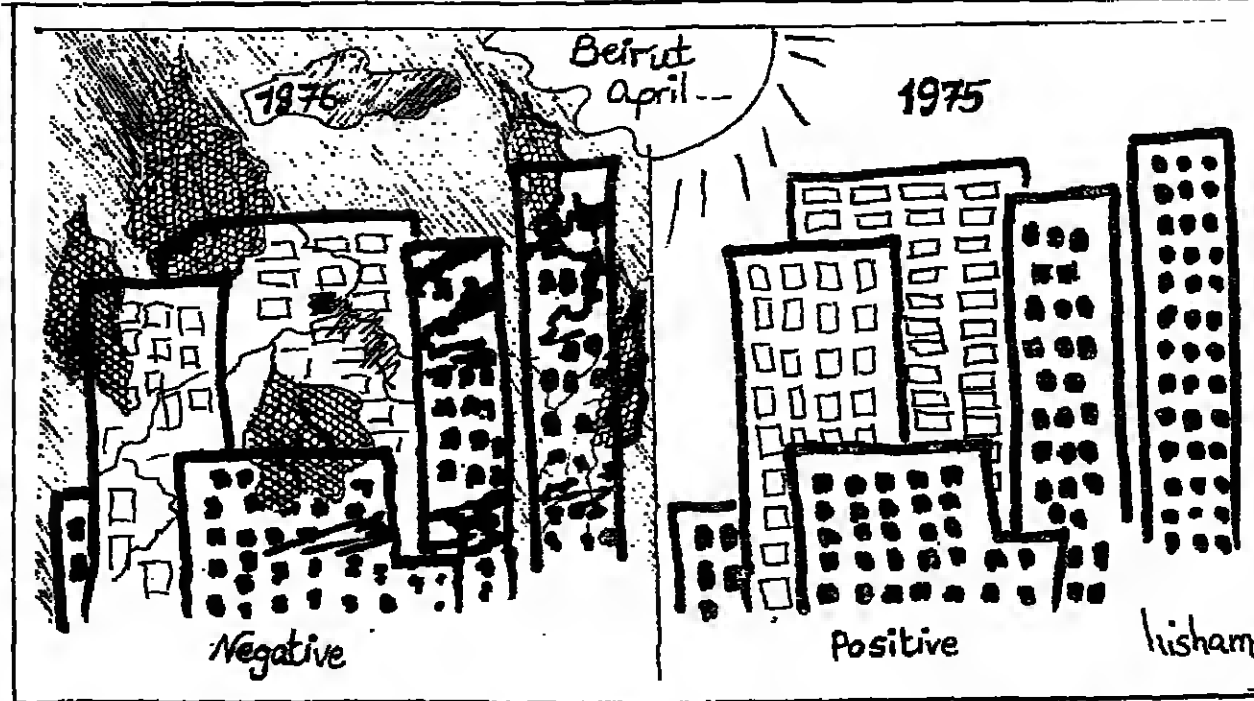
"Such pronouncements at this very moment come as another proof that Zionist policy since 1967 has been based on the exploitation of the time element, in order to carry out its aggressive policy of settling in the widest possible area of Arab territory."

The paper also views the Israeli statements as exploiting the state of division among the Arabs, the lack of cohesion on the main Arab confrontation fronts, and the absence, of an Arab national planning and military union. In the opinion of the paper, this renders the road to peaceful negotiations — as some Arabs seem inclined to favour — foggy if not fable-like.

"What remains," says the paper, "is that the Arabs should take a common stand against the imminent perils. They must draw up new equations based on a formula that has proven its worth: what has been taken by force of arms could not be recovered except by the force of arms."

Al Rai and Al Nahar had something to say on the Lebanon crisis. Al Rai sees in the Syrian mediation a prerequisite for helping, not only in promoting a durable ceasefire, but also to uphold the 'new legality' and to help bring the Lebanese government's institutions and executive jurisdiction back to normal, after institutions and executives had lost their guts to act.

Al Nahar, however, sees a ray of light in the meeting of Parliament Saturday, which might salvage Lebanon, even "in its last breath." The paper's optimism stems from the seeming easing of tensions that might allow for a politi-



Prince Hassan calls for new womanpower department

Amman His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday proposed the establishment of a new department at the Ministry of Labour to implement recommenda-

Iraq, Jordan to cooperate to make tomato paste

AMMAN. — Representatives from both Jordan and Iraq will meet here next month to discuss steps concerning the implementation of a joint tomato paste industry between the two countries in accordance with the economic and technical agreement concluded between them last year.

The Jordanian side to the talks includes Director General of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation Dr. Mohammad Ali Loubani, Dr. Adel Nabulsi Director of the Agricultural products Processing Company and Mr. Farouk Majzoub from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Aden Minister tours Gulf states

BAHRAIN, April 8 (R). — South Yemen Foreign Minister Mohammed Saleh Mutea arrived here today on a tour of Gulf states that is expected to lead to their recognition of his country's government.

Mr. Mutea visited Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar before arriving here.

Saudi Arabia's King Khalid visited these states last month and obtained their approval of his country's decision to establish relations with the Aden government.

Observers expected the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain to follow Saudi Arabia's lead, but said this would probably take time.

cal solution rather than a military one. It describes Saturday's meeting — if it materialises — as the last defence line... the last opportunity for a political settlement that would spare the country the disaster of partition, in case Parliament surrendered to a military solution.

Turkey invites large-scale Kuwaiti investment

KUWAIT, April 8, (R). — Turkey has invited Kuwait to invest in 26 Turkish industrial projects worth 40,000 million Turkish pounds (1,300 million sterling). Turkish Industry Minister Abdulkarim Dogru said in a newspaper interview published here today.

The newspaper Al Anbaa quoted the Turkish minister as saying he hoped the Kuwait government would study the projects and choose suitable ones for Kuwaiti investment.

The Turkish minister arrived on Sunday for a week's visit and has already met the Emir, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, Crown Prince Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed, Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al Atiqi, and Commerce and Industry Minister Abdul Wahab Al Nafisi.

He said that among the projects was a two million sterling scheme to manufacture engines for cars, lorries and boats and railway locomotives.

Kuwait is already involved in a large Turkish chemical fertiliser plant.

The minister said that Turkey was also offering to sell Kuwait agricultural and other commodities.

bour to implement recommendations adopted in the second manpower seminar, which was held here last week at Al Hussein Youth City, to study the role of the Jordanian woman in the economic development of the country.

The proposal was put forward by the Crown Prince during his meeting Thursday at the Royal Hashemite Court, with the heads and reporters of the special committees set up by the seminar to study and propose plans for female participation in the economic development.

Crown Prince Hassan also reviewed the recommendations adopted by the seminar prior to their final discussion and adoption by the seminar at its closing session Saturday.

The Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni and the President of the Royal Scientific Society Dr. Isbaq Farhan were present at the meeting.

Children's books exhibit opened

AMMAN. — The Minister of Education, Mr. Zouqan Al Hindawi, Wednesday evening opened the Third Children Books Exhibition in the Amman Municipality building on the occasion of National Book Week, organised by the municipality beginning since last Thursday.

The exhibition, which will run until April 20, contains a large display of Arabic, English and religious books for children between 2-14 years of age. It also includes illustrated stories, recorded books with voices appealing to children, besides encyclopedias, magazines and dictionaries for children's use.



The Minister of Education (glasses) is pictured as he opened the exhibition of children's books in Amman Wednesday. (JNA photo).

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN — A cultural delegation from Nationalist China headed by its Minister of Education will arrive here on April 15 at the invitation of the Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi for a weeklong visit to hold talks with Jordanian education officials on cultural relations between the two countries.

● AMMAN. — The Telecommunication Corporation has been invited to a two day seminar to be held in Stockholm starting May 4 to discuss matters relevant to telecommunications in the light of new technological advances.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim received Thursday the West German ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Jordan will participate in the Arab Week for Deaf Children to be held in Damascus starting April 20 organised by the Arab Federation of the Deaf Children's Welfare Societies.

● AMMAN. — A delegation from Algeria will arrive here for a three day visit for talks with Ministry of Supply officials on the construction of silos at the Port of Aqaba and large flour mill with a production capacity of 200 tons a day.

● AMMAN. — A Turkish information delegation arrives here on April 10 for talks with Crown Prince Hassan and to look over the development projects for possible investments by Turkish businessmen.

● AMMAN. — The heads of state of Niger and Libya arrived here today for a previously unannounced trip to the summit with Algerian president Houari Boumediene.

Algerian authorities have maintained a total news blackout on the summit so far and it was not clear what the three leaders — President Boumediene, Niger's Seydi Kountche and Libyan Leader

Arab Postal Institute multi-national support

AMMAN. — The meetings of the board of administration of the Arab Postal Institute ended here Thursday.

The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Communications Khaled Bseiso and the Director of Postal Training at the Ministry represented Jordan at the meetings which took place between April 3—8, in Damascus.

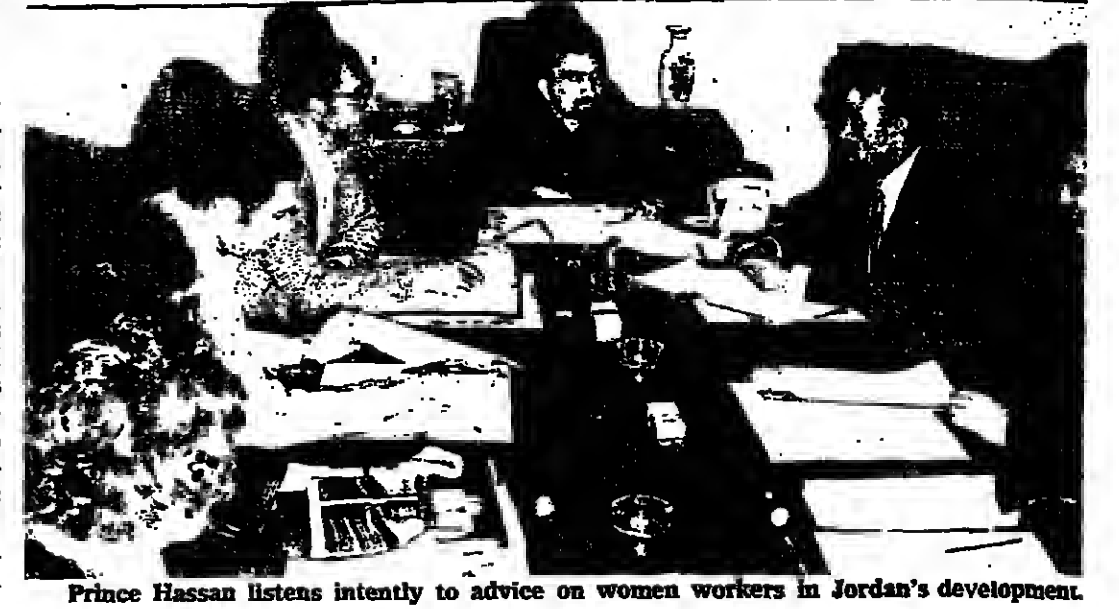
In a press interview to a JNA correspondent in Damascus Mr. Bseiso said that the meetings approved the principles according to which the Arab Postal Institute will operate, besides delineating its executive powers.

The conferees also approved the joining of Iraq, Libya and Algeria to the Postal Institute.

Invitations were being made to Arab states to join the institute, so as to Arab postal system.

The technical staff of the United Nations Institute will end in the institute will come under supervision of the agreement.

One of the conferees discussed the appointment of the institute staff which will control of the institute besides studying the build housing units and staff and student Institute.



Prince Hassan listens intently to advice on women workers in Jordan's development.

FAO helps Jordan with supply information and cooperative

AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a has been invited, by the Food and Agriculture Organisation, (FAO) to attend the meetings of its programmes committee to be held in Rome, headquarters of the Organisation, between May 18—31.

Mr. Jum'a, who has recently been elected as a member of the programmes committee said that he will attend the meetings in his personal capacity.

The meetings will discuss, among others things, the reorganisation of some of the Organisation's agencies.

Mr. Jum'a will seek from the Organisation comprehensive lists of World food prices, & necessary information on the expected production in the future of the basic food elements to enable the Ministry of Supply to plan ahead, taking into consideration the prices and production of food.

Mr. Jum'a is the first Arab to have been elected to the programme committee, considered to be one of the major agencies of FAO.

Here in Amman, a training course for more than fifty cooperatives' workers from outside the vicinity of Amman will start Saturday.

The course, organised by the Cooperatives Society in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), will include lectures on the cooperative movement and its effect on economic development, besides the means to activate and to participate effectively in the movement process.

The lectures are by U.N. experts and other authorities.

Libyan talk centre on animal health

AMMAN. — Joint by the Director of the National Health Centre, Dr. Ibrahim Al-Najjar, will participate in the session of the Arab Study of Desert and Lands, to be held April 12.

During the five days the conferees will discuss the animal health problem of animal regions and the participation of the Arab states in the research dealing with desert regions.

According to eyewitnesses, the students were meeting in front of the political science faculty and had just voted to end a boycott of classes they had observed for the past few weeks, when militant right-wing students tried to enter the faculty building.

They were pushed back by the majority, and at that moment gunmen concealed behind trees stepped out and opened fire, the eyewitnesses said.

Hakan Yurdakuler, son of life Senator Muzaffer Yurdakuler, was shot in the head and died later in hospital.

"They were standing right next to police officers, who did not react," one bystander said.

The gunmen immediately fled through the narrow streets of the district.

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Forster will get heavy security on Israel visit

L AVIV, April 8 (AFP). — Security during South African Prime Minister John Vorster's visit to Israel over Easter will be as tight as when U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger comes here, according to reliable sources.

Vorster's private four-day visit as guest of Prime Minister Menachem Begin will include a pilgrimage to the holy places and a study of the 1967 war that has been the foreign head of state has been the Israeli-occupied Sinai.

Israeli newspapers, quoting foreign sources, exclusively, have given extensive play to the possibility of South Africa buying Israeli-manufactured arms, emphasizing — as commentators here fond of doing — that "there is more than meets the eye" to Israel's relations with South Africa.

On the official level, however, the visit gets low-key treatment. Israeli officials calling it no more than "a normal step in international relations."

South Africa's then Premier B. J. Vorster became 25 years the first foreign head of government to visit Israel, officials all pointing out that several South African ministers have been in Israel since.

Officials stress that the Vorster visit should not be treated as a breakthrough in Israeli-South African relations.

Officials stress that the Vorster visit should not be treated as a breakthrough in Israeli-South African relations.

Kissinger emerges as major issue in U.S. elections



Ford & Kissinger: how much longer together?

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AFP). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's policy of détente with the Soviet Union is proving to be quite a handicap for President Ford's run-up to the presidential election.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen has not denied this, but has dismissed reports that Mr. Ford intended to "quietly drop" Kissinger.

Mr. Nessen was answering a torrent of questions following a statement by Mr. Ford's national campaign manager Rogers Morton that Mr. Ford intended to drop Mr. Kissinger, but not during the present term of office because of delicate international negotiations.

Mr. Nessen, without much contention, merely replied that Mr. Ford said on Saturday that he would drop Mr. Kissinger would continue to be Secretary of State as he was President.

Mr. Nessen added that the President hoped that all those helping his election campaign would see with this statement.

But the spokesman did not manage to overcome journalists' doubts on Mr. Kissinger's immediate future.

At each press conference these days, Mr. Nessen has to answer questions on the president's apparent lack of confidence in Mr. Kissinger's policies towards the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Israel.

Mr. Ford's main rival in the race for the Republican Presidential candidacy, Ronald Reagan, is hammering away at the theme: "Wake up America, we are only number two in the world today." He spares no effort to show that the reason for this state of affairs is summed up in one word: Kissinger.

Despite his five defeats and his win only against Mr. Ford in the primaries, Mr. Reagan has notched up 45 per cent or more of Republican votes.

Mr. Kissinger is just as harshly attacked by the major Democratic candidates, Senator Henry Jackson, and, with more subtlety, Jimmy Carter.

Private remarks made recently by former Secretary of Defence Elvin Laird, a close confidant of Mr. Ford, have only confirmed



RELAXING INTERLUDE. — A leftist gunman rests his machinegun on a chair as he relaxes on Kne Weygand in Beirut's downtown commercial district. Rue Weygand is the service route street that runs from the bottom of Bourj Square to Bab Idriss, formerly one of the busiest commercial streets in the capital. It has been totally devastated and looted during the past eleven months of fighting.

Alma village: casualty of the Lebanese war

TRIPOLI, Northern Lebanon, April 8 (AFP). — The small village of Alma, close to the Christian and rightist stronghold of Zghorta in northern Lebanon, is yet another name to be scored off the map of Lebanon.

Before it found itself in the path of the vicious fighting in the north between opposing forces, Alma

had about 15,000 residents.

This morning, hardly a wall was standing, and what was a lively village set amid hills covered in olive trees and flowered meadows was little more than a smoking heap of rubble.

Less than two km from Zghorta, Alma was a front-line position for the Christian militia until it came under heavy attack last month from leftwing forces from the Moslem-controlled town of Tripoli supported by pro-left rebel Lebanese troops of the self-styled Lebanese Arab Army.

As elsewhere in the country, the leftwing offensive was scoring gains, and as the rightwing force fell back, Alma was one of the key positions they had to abandon.

When the present armed truce was proclaimed five days ago the leftists were within two km of Zghorta itself, home town of President Suleiman Franjeh.

They now held the hills overlooking the town except for the topmost ridge still held by the Christians, a few hundred metres from the village. To reach Alma from Beirut, one has to make a detour of 400 kms, via Damascus and the Syrian port of Homs, on the Mediterranean north of the Lebanese border.

Since early last month, all roads and other communications between Beirut and the north of the country have been cut.

All civilians had moved out of the area when the leftwing attack came on March 27 — and according to a leftist military officer it was a costly operation for the rightwing forces.

Eyewitnesses said the simulta-

neous offensive on Alma, the neighbouring village of Merjaya, a fortified position known as the "carmelite school" on a hill overlooking Tripoli and on a nearby monastery was exceptionally violent.

The shelling was so intense, one resident said, that it was first taken for an earth tremour.

The Zghorta militia, with the support of "loyalist" troops, put up strong resistance, mounting several partially successful counterattacks.

Alma was finally taken at 10 a.m., seven hours after the attack began.

Despite the five-day-old truce, the leftists opened fire systematically with large-calibre machine-guns at any sign of movement in the enemy positions above them, which were the final obstacle in the way of a direct assault on Zghorta.

None of the militiamen believe that the fighting had ended for good.

The "defection" of troops at the Koubebeh barracks on the outskirts of Tripoli to the Lebanese Arab Army on March 10 was decisive for the leftwing push in the north.

The breakaway forces were led by Major Mohammed Maamari, who explained that other army units rallied to him in the ensuing days and he formed a unified command for northern Lebanon.

They could have taken Zghorta, he said, but that was a political decision and not a military one.

"We did not do it in order to keep open the possibility of future co-existence" the major added.

IN PERSPECTIVE

By Jenab Tutunji

In the sober light of day

Israeli politicians have scored a coup by successfully implanting the suggestion in the mind of the Western world that withdrawal from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 is primarily if not solely a security question for Israel.

This has diverted world attention from the Israeli government's totally negative stand on Palestinian rights and its inability to halt illegal settlement in the West Bank or to prevent extremist religious groups from blackmailing the government into increasing the number of "legal" settlements and slowly taking over Islamic holy places, to boot.

Now, finally, that hold over Western public opinion is beginning to weaken. Consciousness of the existence of the Palestinian people, not merely as refugees but as a displaced nation with civil, political and religious rights, is sweeping away the cobwebs of decades of cerebral inactivity. Old assumptions are being hauled out of the closets of the mind and reexamined in the sobering light of day.

Witness the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (as an "interested party") in the January Security Council debate and the resolution affirming Palestinian national rights in the land of Palestine, which would have passed, but for an American veto.

Witness as well the seating of the PLO in the March Security Council debate and U.S. Ambassador William Scranton's speech criticising Israeli settlements and the unilateral annexation of Jerusalem. But for a second American veto, that session would have concluded with a resolution deploring Israel's failure to stop actions and policies tending to alter the status of Jerusalem and calling on it to rescind existing measures "pending the speedy termination of its occupation."

Recently a new factor has emerged to contribute to this recognition. The people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have made their voice heard. A wave of protest has been sweeping the occupied territories due to the increasing radicalisation of the population. The recent demonstrations were by no means the first in the West Bank; however, they took on the far more explicit form of protest this time. The demand for civil, religious and political rights clearly embarrassed Israel and precipitated a hastily called meeting of the Security Council and a resolution which received support from Britain, if not from the United States.

Finally, the Western world is awakening to the fact that Israel's security, for which it is as jealous as ever, is not synonymous with holding on to the occupied territories. The West is not hampered by the blinders that Israel's siege mentality has imposed on it. There is a growing recognition of the fact that secure borders for Israel means mutually recognised borders and not buffer territories held by force of arms.

According to the latest reports, the United States has been conducting some sort of dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Of course the U.S. is trying to get the PLO to recognise Israel, but the fact that it has been contacting the PLO is in itself a victory for the Palestinians.

Israeli politics, on the other hand, are inherently rigid. A siege mentality creates defensive and distrustful men; far sighted statesmen are few and far between in Israel. A good segment of the population wants to hold on to the West Bank, which they regard as part of the land of Samaria and Judea. Other Israelis do not want to give up any part of the West Bank, and the Israeli party system allows extremist groups a power of life or death over the government. To further complicate the situation, Israelis have been using the secure and defensible borders argument so long that they have begun to believe it themselves.

Yet there are indications that the Israeli public may be about to shed some of its preconceived ideas. The Public Opinion Research Institute in Tel Aviv this Tuesday reported a twenty per cent drop in the number of Israelis who categorically reject negotiations with the PLO. According to a poll the Institute has conducted, 53% of those now interviewed reject the idea of holding talks with the PLO as opposed to 73% in November 1974. One third of those interviewed supported such negotiations on condition that the PLO recognise Israel.

To the Arabs, this might not be much of a gain. It does nevertheless indicate a shift that may be a precursor of a more significant accommodation of Israeli opinion to the fact that the Palestinians constitute a nation with distinct political rights and that there are political representatives of that people to which Israel can turn. Israel is finding out that the people of the West Bank are not going to elect the tame representatives Israel would like in the coming municipal elections on April 12. Half of the municipal councils and mayors who are expected to win the elections are what the Israelis regard as radicals with PLO affiliations. Deporting potential candidates has not helped Israel much either.

If the results of the elections are as expected, Israel might decide it is worthwhile to deal with the PLO directly. That would entail considerable difficulties for the Israeli government and might necessitate general elections in Israel in which the future of the West Bank would be the major issue.

Such a step has been suggested before. Given the inability of the Israeli government to act on the West Bank issue or to respond to pressures to resume the momentum for peace in the Middle East, the inescapable conclusion is that it is time for the Israeli government to consult its own public on what to do with the Palestinians.

Scandal paralyzes Japanese economic reality

TOKYO, JAPAN (CSM). — What is the political responsibility and accountability of an elected politician, as distinct from any criminal accountability he may have in a case such as the Lockheed bribery scandal?

The question has been asked, with great insistence, by the media and by opposition parties here in the wake of developments, which included the indictment on charges of tax evasion of a major backstage string-puller and the government's decision not to seek to reverse the condition of secrecy imposed by President Ford on any Lockheed-related information shared by Washington and Tokyo.

Yoshio Kodama, rightist influence-peddler and friend of some of Japan's most important politicians, was indicted last month on a charge of tax evasion allegedly totaling 853 million yen (over \$2.84 million) on an undeclared income of 1.142 billion yen (\$3.866 million) in 1972.

The indictment was based on receipts supplied by Mr. Kodama to Lockheed for amounts closely matching his undeclared income for that year, and mentioned in testimony early in February before the United States Senate subcommittee investigating multinational corporations, headed by

Sen Frank Church (D) of Idaho. Police look on the indictment as a first milestone in their intense effort to discover and bring to justice the as yet unnamed officials former Lockheed vice-chairman A.C. Kotchian has more or less admitted trying to bribe in testimony before Senator Church's committee.

Mr. Kodama, and officers of the Marubeni Trading Company, also mentioned by Mr. Kotchian, are believed to have been conduits for bribe money going to these unnamed officials.

The public, however, is skeptical. "Put the laid on anything that smells—that's the first principle of politics here," said an accountant busily calculating his client's taxes before the filing deadline of March 15.

"We've had any number of scandals since the war, and the big fish never got caught. I have a feeling that's the way things are going to go this time."

And indeed, tax officials have been unwontedly courteous to ordinary citizens these days. "I'm afraid tax collections are going to go way down this year," said one official. "All the taxpayers are saying, 'We'll pay as soon as Kodama does.'"

As for politicians, there is a sharp, open division between the Liberal-Democrats and the

four opposition parties, and a no less sharp, though more concealed, division within Liberal-Democratic ranks.

A police investigation leading to possible criminal charges is one thing, the opposition parties say. The political responsibility, or rather accountability to the electorate, of politicians who may possibly be involved in such charges is quite different.

There may never be sufficient evidence to prosecute an individual on criminal charges. Does this mean he can go scot-free, in the political sense, because his name is never disclosed to the public?

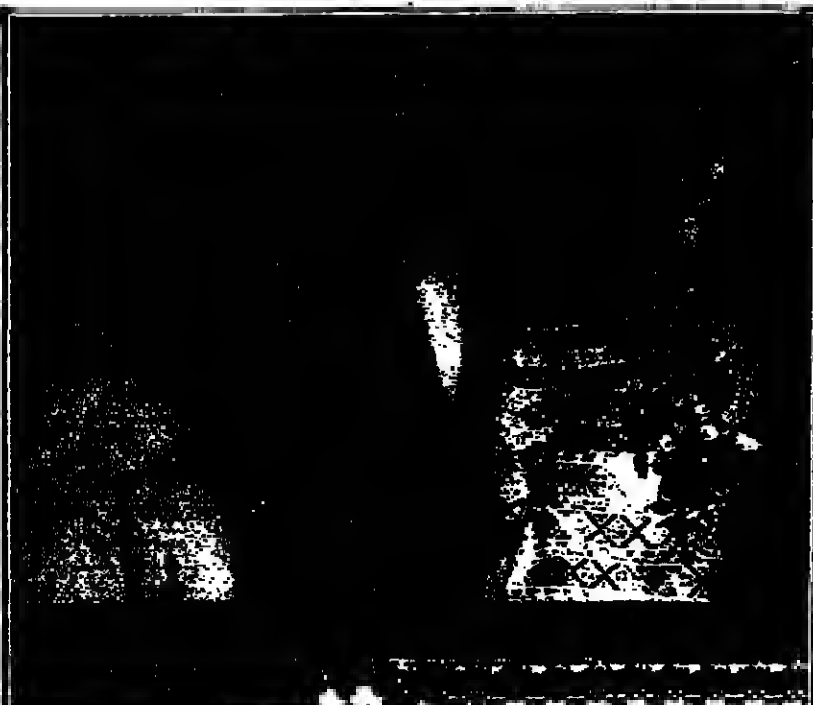
What of Mr. Kodama himself, or of the Marubeni officers whose names were cited openly in testimony before the Senate committee? Why President Ford's concern for secrecy in the case of government officials of politicians, and not in the case of non-officials?

The Liberal-Democrats retort that Mr. Ford showed a proper concern for individual rights in his reply to Prime Minister Takeo Miki's letter requesting all information Washington might have on the Lockheed affair.

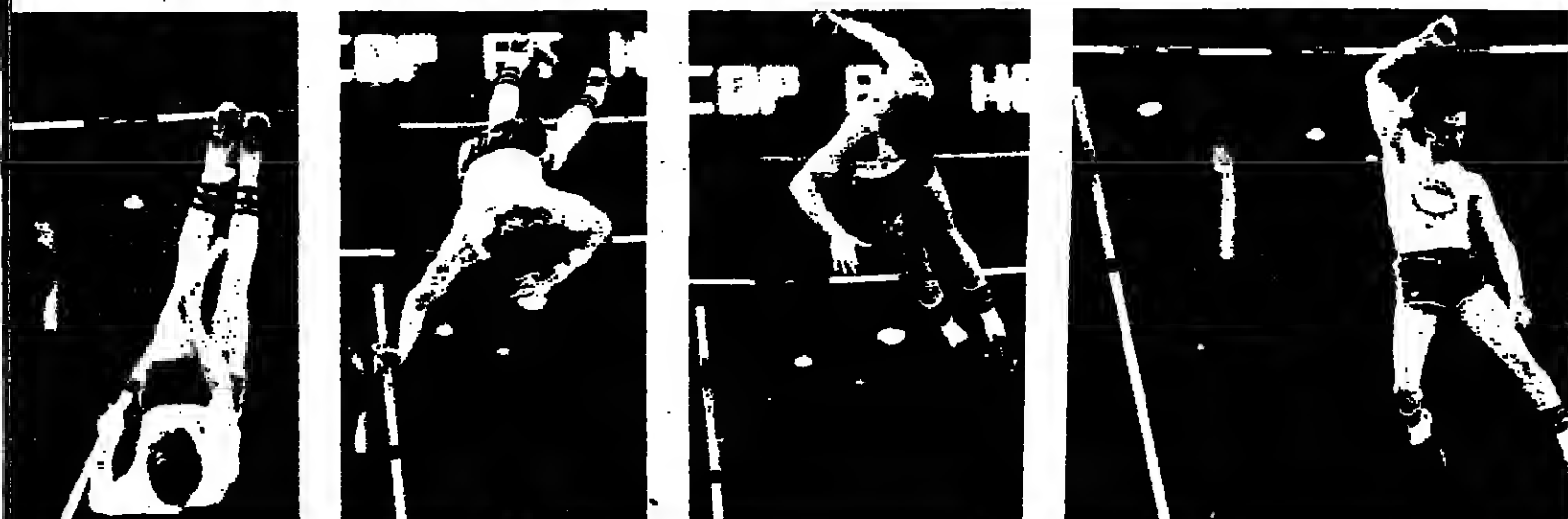
Leave investigations to the police (the Liberal Democrats say) and let the Diet (parliament) get back to normal parliamentary business, including the already delayed budget.

Behind this official party line, there is conflict between Liberal-Democrats who admit bribery and corruption in high places and who feel the party must be seen to have purged itself before it can face the voters in an election year, and those who resist such charges and seek to drive Mr. Miki from office on the grounds that he has "mishandled" the Lockheed affair.

Meanwhile, the Diet continues in turmoil. Opposition parties refuse to discuss any other business, not even the all-important budget, unless Mr. Miki agrees to try to get the secrecy condition removed from information on Lockheed promised by Washington.



ROYALTY EVERYWHERE. — Britain's Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, (left), welcomes Empress Farah of Iran to the royal box at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Wednesday night for a performance by the Royal Ballet. (AP wirephoto).



UP AND OVER. — Dan Ripley of the Pacific Coast Track Club sets a new world indoor record in the pole vault as he tops the bar at 5.515 meters during a track meet at the University of Maryland. The 22-year-old bettered the old mark of 5.511 meters which he set in 1975.

Thefts from Beirut banks put at \$50 million

BEIRUT, April 8 (AFP). — An estimated \$50 million have been looted from Beirut banks in the 11 months of fighting, it was learned here today.

Over a thousand private coffers have been opened and their contents stolen.

Three of the most important banks, the British Bank of the Middle East, the Banque Mistr-Liban and the Banco di Roma, have been completely looted and burned to the ground.

Of the 80-odd banking institutions in the capital, 13 have been destroyed or looted.

All the evidence seemed to indicate that the looting was carried out by experts using sophisticated equipment.

The thieves cut through the steel doors of the vaults, often as thick as 65 cm and weighing over 10 tons, as if they were pasteboard, and there were no traces of explosives inside the strongrooms.

Ten other banks were affected to a lesser degree, including the branch here of the Jordan National Bank, which was ransacked and set on fire twice.

The same thing happened to the Royal Bank of Canada and the French-backed Societe Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban.

Other banks such as the Saudi National Commercial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, the General Bank of the Netherlands, the Societe Centrale des Banques, Pbaron-Chiba and Transorient suffered less serious damage from bullets, shrapnel, fire and looters.

Armed looters who attacked the Arab Bank in Hamra Street — the capital's financial nerve-centre — were driven off by another armed group who were in charge of the bank's security.

The managements of banks here usually pay large sums of money, sometimes as much as one million Lebanese pounds (\$454,000) to paramilitary organizations to protect their premises.

Moderate rightist leader Raymond Edde suggested to Prime Minister Rashid Karami a few days ago that he should call in the international police organization Interpol to investigate looting of banks.

"The identity of the wrongdoers is known to everyone," he said without being specific.

Mr. Karami discussed the proposal yesterday with Naaman Azhuyi, Vice-President of the Association of Banks in Lebanon and

with Gabriel Badaro, Vice-President of the Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

But he said the Beirut Stock Exchange would only reopen once complete calm had returned and once the problem of stocks and shares stolen from banks had been settled.

Mohammed Kamel Tabbara, Chairman of the Association of Stock Brokers has announced will be submitting an exhaustive report on the subject to the finance and justice ministries and to the As-

sociation of Banks.

The only banking institution in Beirut that has not closed its doors throughout the conflict is the Arab Bank, which represents important Arab interests.

Elsewhere in the country, at Sidon and Tyre in the south, as at Tripoli in the north, the banks have continued operating normally.

The same is true at Jounieh, on the coast north of Beirut, which is now the rightwing stronghold and where all banking interests are Lebanese.

Optimism about a Chinese oil bonanza was future dampened when China cut its supplies to Japan in February and March.

The February total was slashed from 450,000 tons to 210,000.

Now Japanese press reports have quoted a Chinese Vice-Premier as saying that additional Chinese oil exports are unlikely in the future because of the increased demand from the country's own industries.

Mr. Hua Kuo-Feng who has been elevated to the rank of full premier, may return to the policy of self-reliance advocated by the radicals—cutting down of imports and making the question of oil exports less urgent.

Only a few months ago the Japanese, eager to diversify their sources of oil, were planning to import 20-30 million tons of Chinese crude in 1980, increasing their imports yearly for the next five years.

But recently the director of the state energy agency told the Diet that Japan's oil imports from China in 1976 would be at the same level as last year, about 8.1 million tons.

France seeks Soviet O.K. for Concorde flights over Siberia

PARIS, Apr. 7 (AFP) — France is seeking Soviet permission for the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde airliner to fly over Siberia in order to link Paris and Tokyo with supersonic flights, French Secretary of State Marcel Cavaille said here today.

Mr. Cavaille told the French National Assembly (lower house of parliament) that "we will save Concorde despite all of its enemies."

There was loud applause from pro-government benches when he spoke of the projected Paris-Tokyo route.

He was replying to a request by a communist member who called on the government to release funds to build 10 more Concorde in addition to the 16 already being built here and in Britain.

Mr. Cavaille said that Concorde's commercial success was being demonstrated by the inauguration on Friday of flights between Paris and Caracas and flights between Paris and Washington beginning next month. He added that he was sure Concorde would soon link Paris to New York despite moves to block landing rights for the supersonic jet.

Mr. Brunner's remarks followed fears voiced by the four groups that massive exports of capital goods to Eastern countries might help develop the industrial export potential of the USSR and its partners to such an extent that the EEC countries' foreign trade might be harmed in the longer run.

British Conservative Hugh Dykes expressed the view that Western countries always emerged as losers in trade with state planned economy countries. The Soviet Union is harming Western European workers by selling cars of Italian design cheaper than the Fiat group's own plants at Turin, he argued.

Mr. Brunner said the Comecon countries desire to expand trade with Western Europe was inspired by "a need for innovation."

This trend might help improve the world situation, he said.

However, he said, the EEC countries should be careful to protect their own interests. They could do so among other things by avoiding over-bidding among themselves in respect to export credits granted to the Comecon countries.

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This trend might help improve the world

Lapland, the land of loneliness is crowded

IN YOUR GARDEN

Patio and Terrace gardens (2)



Reindeer: Santa's helper, or table steak?

ROVANIEMI, Finnish Lapland (AP) — A summer sojourn in Lapland can be an intriguing experience, even if reindeer meat heads the menu at lunch and dinner, and the Arctic sun floods one's hotel room day and night.

Impression of Finland's northernmost province can differ sharply in the vast region billed as Europe's last wilderness.

One tourist, whose plane touched down near the provincial capital of Rovaniemi, was taken back at the sight of this modern town with its glassy facades and smart shops. They seemed a far cry from any wilderness. And when he spotted a tethered reindeer munching grass in a backyard, he decided it looked more like a cow with antlers than one of Santa's helpers.

A couple of hours later, this same tourist, driving in a mini-car through a towering stand of spruce trees which make up much of this 110,000 square kilometer preserve called Finnish Lapland, saw herds of graceful reindeer looping across rolling hills. Beyond lay gleaming lakes and winding ri-

vers that stretched for miles. There was no house in sight or any sign of man's handwork. Tiny blue wildflowers dotted the ground in this northern Eden where August temperatures hover close to 20 degrees (C), even though it lies above the Arctic Circle.

"This is the last real wilderness, except perhaps for parts of Russian Siberia," said Pertti Korhonen, young manager of the Lapland branch of Finland's Tourist Board.

"Even Rovaniemi was once a rural village of less than 7,000 persons," Korhonen said later as he nursed his car through the city traffic. "But that was before World War II when everything was changed."

He referred to the German armies which put Rovaniemi to the touch when they retreated in 1944, leaving a smouldering heap. When the conflict was over, an army of architects, builders and engineers descended on the ruins of the town and built a modern city of steel, glass and stone. Today the population has grown to more than 28,000. Rov-

aniemi's broad main street is part of the great Arctic Highway that leads to the Barents Sea.

Even the back country has changed considerably since the old days, Korhonen said. A tourist who expects to find the original Lapps living in wigwams with witches and magic drums is in for a disappointment. Today the quaint reindeer-drawn sledges that sped across the frozen countryside in winter have been largely replaced by noisy but more practical motor sledges.

There was once a saying that Lapland was a remote corner on the outskirts of the world, surrounded by Polar bears and darkness. It gets pretty dark in the winter, says Korhonen, but the only polar bears you will find are 500 miles southward in the Helsinki zoo.

But the vast forests still remain, inhabited by bear, wolves and wolverines. The ptarmigan, a plump white grouse-like bird that is regarded as a great table delicacy, circles overhead in the cloudless sky.

Reindeer which roam the area graze on the lichen covering the

ground. In winter they dig it out from under the snow. The reindeer total half a million in the entire Lapp country which covers some 150,000 square miles stretching across the northern parts of Finland, Norway, Sweden and Prussia.

The reindeer is one of the last animals to be domesticated by man, and about 200,000 of them are raised in Finnish Lapland alone; roughly one to each of the province's inhabitants.

It is a moving sight to watch herds of the gentle animals wandering across the landscape. A few years ago there was an outcry against the practice of inviting tourists to hunt this semi-tamed animal in restricted areas.

Reindeer-breeding has become a highly organized business in Finnish Lapland, and each of the 17,000 reindeer owner belong to a central association.

They butcher about 60,000 reindeer a year, since reindeer steaks, casseroles, tongues and smoked reindeer meat are considered a great delicacy in Scandinavia. It is usually accompanied by a sauce of lingonberries.

The Lapps have roamed the tundra for nearly 2,000 years, but they are now a distinct minority in all parts of the region. There are said to be only 2,500 of them among Finnish Lapland's 200,000 residents. But it is difficult to get an exact count, since many have intermarried with Finns.

In olden days, Lapps were nomads who spent their days hunting and fishing and huddled at night in their tents of reindeer hide. Today some of them maintain small farms, but most Lapps breed herds of reindeer for the butcher shops. The majority are literate, but a local law calling for the teaching of the Lapp language in school is hard to enforce since few teachers know the tongue.

Lapland has often been called the land of the Midnight Sun, a term French scientists gave it in the 18th century when they discovered that starting in late June, the sun does not set here for three weeks. By the same token, at the northern tip of Lapland it is dark around the clock for 51 days in winter.

To the visitor, Lapland is a romantic spot; the last of its kind. But for the local inhabitants life is said to be a daily grind having to exist under some of the harshest conditions that nature can impose.

The most unlikely containers such as old sinks, baths or even metal boxes and drums, provided they are solid enough, can be made more attractive by coating them with a mixture known as hyper-tufa. This consists of 1 part cement, 1 part sand and 2 parts peat moss, mixed with water to a fairly sloppy consistency. The surface to be coated should first be primed with a layer of resin-type adhesive and while the adhesive is still tacky the cement mixture should be applied to a thickness of about 1/4 inch. When it is dry, it has the appearance of natural stone.

On the whole, a small number of large containers looks better than a lot of small ones. Individual containers are more effective if grouped together than stood in rows, although a row of identical specimens of, for example, variegated ivies or dwarf conifers can look very effective if placed along the top of a low wall or down the sides of a flight of steps. Again, identical pairs of specimens can be used to flank a gate or doorway. Fan palms (Chamaerops humilis), sweet bays (Laurus nobilis) or century plants (Agave americana) in the plain or variegated form are all suitable for this type of position. Such specimens need large containers and would look good in big earthenware pots, tubs or square boxes.

In the same way, one large specimen of a tree or shrub such as the loquat (Eriobotrya japonica), a variegated conifer or one of the various kinds of palms, can be placed in the centre of a courtyard or the corner of a terrace

ing what thrives there! In any case, it is fun to experiment and mbago capensis (Cape leadwort) if you have no success with a particular plant, you can replace it with another. Here, the choice flora caerulea (Passion flower).



Both single and double stock make excellent balcony plants and give off a delicious scent, particularly in the evening.

is limited more by what is available locally than anything else. In addition to those already mentioned, many other small trees and shrubs can be successfully grown in containers including Citrus spp., pomegranate (preferably the dwarf form), almond

climbing roses and Campsis radicans (Trumpet vine) with clusters of orange-red trumpets.

Pelargoniums (usually referred to as geraniums) of all kinds are firm favourites for pots and window boxes and will usually survive the winter out of doors. Not so Begonia semperflorens and busy lizzies (Impatiens) — the latter require a shady situation which must be brought indoors during the winter. Both of these will produce a succession of flowers throughout the year. Other tender plants which can be moved out of doors during the summer include the spider plant, tradescantias and certain succulents.

Most annuals will grow successfully in containers and are the best way of obtaining a continuous display of colour since they may be replaced as soon as they have finished flowering. The flowering season for many of them may be prolonged by removing the dead flowers regularly. The following are just a few of the more commonly grown ones: pot marigold, Petunia, Portulaca, Verbena, stock, Salvia, African marigold, Zinnia. Other plants which are usually grown as annuals or biennials but which are really perennials include wallflowers, sweet williams, pansies, violas, antirrhinums and daisies (Bellis perennis).

Climbing annuals such as sweet peas and morning glories are invaluable for trailing over balcony walls and railings. The latter especially, will provide a brilliant display of blossoms over many months. Nasturtiums are good



The dwarf conifers, like this Cedar, are good container plants since they grow very slowly.



The variegated form of the Century Plant (Agave americana) makes a good specimen plant.

to act as a focal point. Smaller pots may then be grouped around it. Where possible, plants should be allowed to trail over the edges of their containers to soften the lines and give a more natural effect.

Climbing plants may be planted in window boxes or other containers and allowed to climb up and over a low wall or balcony railing. House walls also provide a good background for climbers which can be either trained up a trellis or tied to wires stretched between masonry nails knocked into the wall at intervals.

Virtually any plant can be grown in a container but some will obviously do better than others. You can learn a lot by looking at other people's gardens and see-

and many conifers. The dwarf conifers, with their distinctive shapes and attractive foliage are particularly suitable, since they grow very slowly and take a long time to outgrow their containers. Low growing flowering shrubs such as Oleander, Hypericum (St. John's Wort), Potentilla (Cinquefoil), roses, particularly the floribunda types, and fuchsias will all provide colour during the early summer, whilst roses and fuchsias will continue flowering for much longer. Fuchsias, however, require shade and copious watering.

Grey-foliaged shrubs are always an asset and here lavender, rosemary and Santolina, with silver foliage and golden ball-like flowers come into their own. Not only do they look pretty, but smell nice too, if the foliage is bruised.

Good climbing shrubs for balconies and terraces include Bougainvillea, jasmines, Lonicera japo-

Cinema RAINBOW

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Un Homme Quime Plait

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ANNIE JIRARDOT
JEAN-PAUL BELMONDO
Show time:
3.30, 6.00, 8.30 p.m.
Additional show on:
Friday & Sunday
at 10.30 a.m.

too, but require a shady situation.

Bulbous plants are excellent subjects for containers too. In addition to the usual spring flowering bulbs such as crocuses, tulips, daffodils, etc., more exotic types which include Agapanthus, with huge clusters of blue or white flowers, Clivia miniata, with strap shaped leaves and clusters of orange trumpets, and Valotia purpurea, with scarlet trumpets, can be grown quite successfully on a balcony, provided they are brought indoors during the winter.

These are just a few of the plants which may be used to brighten up your terrace or balcony. There are, of course, many more, so everyone should be able to find something to suit his own particular taste.

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat
First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns, contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel. 35-69. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Abil-yah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEAKHOUSE

— Firas Wings
Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

Tonight's TV Features

A FAMILY AT WAR
THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW
July 1942: When Mrs. Porter returns to Liverpool again, it looks as if her influence might prove to be catastrophic for John and Margaret, but a few words which John says to his mother in a fit of anger turn out to be more important to his marriage than he could possibly imagine.

MYSTERY MOVIE
MCLOUD: NIGHT OF THE SHARK
Both police commissioners of Sydney and New York are shot at airport. McCloud is summoned to Sydney to testify on accident where he is harassed by gangsters to prevent him from testifying.

GUNSMOKE
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
A retired boxer tries to buy saloon but Kathy refuses to sell. He falls victim to swindler who nearly steals all his money.

Filler: The largest mushroom farm in the world is the Butler County Mushroom Farm, Inc., founded in 1937 in a disused limestone mine, near West Winfield, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. It employs 975 in a maze of underground galleries 110 miles long, producing 40,000,000 lbs. of mushrooms a year.

Television

10.00 Quran	20.00 News in Arabic Channel 3
10.10 Islamic figures	19.30 Religious programme
10.25 Valley of the Dinosaurs	20.30 Arabic series
10.45 Encyclopaedia Britannica	21.15 Reportage
11.05 Three stooges	19.30 News in Hebrew
11.20 Arabic series	19.45 Varieties
11.55 Religious programme	20.30 Please Sir
12.10 Gunsmoke	21.00 Zero one
13.05 Arabic series	21.10 Family at war
18.00 Programme	22.00 News in English
18.00 Programme review	22.15 Mystery movie (on both channels)
18.05 Soccer match	

Amman Airport

Departures:	20.00 Kuwait
6.50 Aqaba	20.30 Teheran
8.45 Beirut (MEA)	22.55 Doha, Muscat
10.00 Cairo	
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	8.30 Aqaba
10.30 Kuwait	9.15 Kuwait (KAC)
10.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	10.30 Cairo (EA)
	16.15 Kuwait
11.30 Cairo (EA)	16.30 Cairo
11.30 Frankfurt	16.40 Paris
18.00 Baghdad, Dhahran	17.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
19.30 Dubai, Karachi	

Radio

(On 896 K H Z):	
7.00 Breakfast show	
7.30 News Bulletin	
7.45 Morning melodies	
8.00 Varieties	
8.45 Once upon a time	
9.00 Listener's choice	
10.00 Sign off	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
13.00 News Summary	
13.03 Pop session (part II)	
14.00 News Bulletin	
14.10 Songs	
14.30 Words and chords	
15.00 Concert hour	
16.00 Old favourites	
16.30 Easy listening	
17.00 Pop session (part 3)	
18.00 News Summary	
18.05 News reports	
18.30 Round up	
18.45 Good vibrations	
19.00 News Bulletin	
19.10 Songs	
19.30 Sign off	

Market Prices

Almond (Syrian): 120-160	
Almond (local): 80-120	
Almond (dry): 80-120	
Apples (golden): 120-160	
Apples (starken): 160-200	
Apples (double red): 180-250	
Bananas: 150-190	
Cabbage: 40-85	
Caulliflower: 70-100	
Carrots (yellow): 40-60	
Carrots (black): 80-120	
Cucumbers (small): 120-200	
Cucumbers (large): 80-100	
Eggplant: 100-180	
Grape leaves: 500-700	
Green beans: 150-220	
Garlic (dry): 40-80	
Lemon: 70-100	
Lettuce (small): 60-80	
Lettuce (large): 30-50	
Horse beans: 60-80	
Marrow (small): 120-160	
Marrow (large): 50-80	
Orange: 80-120	
Onions (green): 100-160	
Onions (dry): 100-130	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. Issa Haddad: (51796)	
Dr. Farhan Qaqesh: (30699)	
Pharmacies:	
Bushnaq: (30955)	
Ibn Sina: (25403)	
Nassar: (23791)	
Taxis:	
Hamra: 44833	
Nahda: 37882	
Khayyam: (41541)	



Premier Hua Kuo-feng

Hua Kuo-feng: southern economist, with stature

PARIS, April 8 (AFP). — Exactly two months after being named acting premier, Hua Kuo-feng has become the second man in China's ruling hierarchy, directly behind Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Hua, 54, was named acting premier to replace Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on Feb. 7. Today, Mr. Teng has been stripped officially of his posts in the government, the Chinese Communist Party and the Army.

Mr. Hua is a man of imposing stature whose face is often lit up by a smile. Like Chairman Mao, he is a native of Hunan Province in southern China, where he appears to have spent most of his life.

Among the posts he held there were the Vice-Governorship (from July 1958 until 1967), and he was known as a specialist in economic questions. During this period, he supervised irrigation works at Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's birthplace.

Mr. Hua came under heavy attack from the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution, but this did not prevent him from becoming Vice Chairman of Hunan's

Revolutionary Committee in April 1968.

He was made a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee in 1969 and became Chairman of Hunan's Revolutionary Committee and later First Secretary of the province's party organization, a post he held in 1970 and 1971.

It was during this time that Mr. Hua clashed with the province's Political Commissar, a man very close to the late army chief, Marshal Lin Biao, who disappeared in October 1971 after a reported attempted coup d'etat.

Mr. Hua served as secretary to the committee investigating the Lin Biao case and he was named Political Commissar of the important Canton military region in November 1972. In August of the next year, he was chosen as a member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo.

In January 1975, Mr. Hua was given one of China's most important posts; Minister for Public Security. At the same time, he was promoted to Vice Premier and took an active role in preparing China's fifth economic plan.

Glafcos Clerides resigns position

NICOSIA, Apr. 8 (AFP). — Glafcos Clerides, Greek-Cypriot negotiator of the future of Cyprus, handed in his resignation late yesterday, the Greek-Cypriot government announced today.

Mr. Clerides' resignation was accepted at a joint meeting of the cabinet and the national council tonight.

Lawyer Tassos Papadopoulos was named as his replacement. Mr. Clerides handed in his resignation to President Archbishop Makarios after accusations that he had reached a secret deal with Turkish-Cypriot negotiator Rauf Denktaş.

Harris quits U.S. presidential race

WASHINGTON, Apr. 8 (AFP). — Former Oklahoma Senator Fred Harris is abandoning his active campaign for the Democratic Party nomination in the presidential election, it was announced today.

But the "new populist," ex-senator would remain an official candidate and will try to influence the Democratic national convention in New York, his supporters said.

Mr. Harris has obtained poor results in the primary elections held so far, and his campaign was said to be running short of funds.

He was expected to announce today that he would not be running in any further primaries.

Mr. Harris was the fifth Democrat to withdraw partially or completely from the race since the primaries began, following Lloyd Bentsen, Milton Shapp, Birch Bayh and Sargent Shriver.

Senator Abourezk

[Continued from page 1] propaganda line, which was repeated by many American Jews, twisted the facts, and they thought they had the situation in their own hands they exploited that by saying that the Israelis cannot be expected to live in a democratic secular state with the Palestinians and because of what is happening in Lebanon neither the Moslems nor the PLO can be trusted, and that something should be done.

The Lebanese crisis was expected to weaken the PLO position but on the contrary, Senator Abourezk said, "the situation has enhanced the opinion of the PLO because they have acted very responsibly during the fighting. They came in with Syria to make the peace two months ago, and I think every action that has been taken has backfired against Israel & come out in favour of Syria and the PLO."

However, if the Lebanese crisis continues, it would create a war right now which will draw everyone into it, and Jordan and Syria will be the primary targets for Israel, Senator Abourezk said.

Explaining the Israeli point of view, Senator Abourezk said that if Israel sees the chance of annexing southern Lebanon the entire West Bank and part of Jordan, then the Israelis will say: "this is where our lines are now," and the negotiations, viewed by the Israeli policy of getting as much land as they can, will be on newly acquired territories.

Hijacked Philippines Jet to leave Malaysia today



PRE-FLIGHT RELEASE. — Some of the passengers of the hijacked PAL flight leave the plane in Manila, before the hijackers ordered the plane, still carrying other passengers, to be flown to Malaysia on Thursday. (AP wirephoto).

KOTA KINABALU, MALAYSIA, Apr. 8 (AFP). — A hijacked Philippine Airlines (PAL) BAC-111 landed here tonight with only 20 minutes' fuel in its tanks after the hijackers pleaded: "If you don't allow us to land here, please shoot the plane and blow it up."

Lebanese truce may be extended

[Continued from page 1] and urged its allies to do the same.

Beirut radio tonight announced that a buffer zone has been created around the area to ensure that Saturday's key parliamentary session can go ahead unmolested. An indefinite curfew is already in force there.

The radio named two assembly points for deputies, one on the edge of Moslem west Beirut and the other by security headquarters, which stands beside the right-wing Christians' front line.

Thousands of Lebanese meanwhile thronged Syrian frontier posts today, taking advantage of the truce to flee their strife-ravaged homeland.

Several hundred cars and trucks waited at Syrian frontier posts. Many were heavily laden with furniture, household goods and luggage, and fleeing Lebanese waited in long lines inside the frontier post on the Beirut-Damascus road to complete Syrian frontier-crossing forms.

There were only routine formalities on the Lebanese side, and at Arida, in northern Lebanon, Lebanese officials did not even bother to stop departing cars. Inside the frontier post, a portrait of President Franjeh had been ripped from its frame and replaced by a pinup of a shapely blonde nude.

Arabs prepare for talks with EEC



CAIRO, Apr. 8 (AFP). — Arab experts will meet here on May 4 in preparation for a meeting of the General Committee of the Euro-Arab Dialogue scheduled for May 17 in Luxembourg, the Arab League Secretariat said today.

In Luxembourg, the parliamentary assembly of the European Economic Community last night passed a resolution which said a successful outcome to the long-delayed dialogue between the 20 Arab League members and the EEC "is linked to a settlement of political problems which will contribute effectively towards peace" in the Middle East.

(The assembly also said that the EEC should make it clear within the framework of this dialogue that the community could not tolerate "any effective boycott or threat of boycott" on the part of Arab countries against European firms on the grounds that they were doing business with Israel).

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Prime Minister Olof Palme and Mrs. Palme.

S. Arabia, Iran voice joint interest in Gulf security

RIYADH, Apr. 8. (R). — Saudi Arabia and Iran today stressed the need for maintaining peace, security and stability in the Gulf region, and keeping the area free of foreign intervention.

A joint communique at the end of a three-day visit by Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said the two countries affirmed their interest in the Gulf "remaining a peaceful, secure and stable area free from any foreign intervention, and in establishing greater understanding and cooperation among brothers in this sensitive part of the world."

They also called for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Police shot dead 21-year-old Mario Salvi last night after extremists threw petrol bombs outside the ministry in another protest.

This was against a higher court ruling that confirmed a nine year jail sentence given to an anarchist convicted of murdering a neo-fascist.

In today's troubles, police fired again. Somebody in a breakaway group of demonstrators opened fire, they said, at a police station in the nearby Piazza Farnese, site of the French embassy. A carabinieri officer was his in the leg-

Police said they fired back. Some eyewitnesses said police opened fire several times, in running battles in narrow streets on the banks of the Tiber.

But police said they did so only once.

Demonstrators' other targets this morning included the central Rome headquarters of the ruling Christian Democrat Party. Premier Aldo Moro, who was in the building, escaped injury.

A woman bystander and a security guard were wounded and a car was set ablaze when Molotov cocktails were hurled from a fast-moving car, police said.

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Poll says Palme would lose elections in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Apr. 8 (AFP). — Premier Olof Palme would narrowly lose a general election if one was held today, according to the latest public opinion poll which showed that the opposition would net 51 per cent of the votes.

Sweden's next election for the 350-seat parliament is on Sept. 19.

The poll revealed that the three opposition parties — centrists, conservatives and liberals — can at present count on slightly more support from the electorate than Mr. Palme's Social Democrat Party and the Communists.

In the last elections in 1973, Mr. Palme won 43.6 per cent of the vote. The poll showed him slumping slightly to 42.5 per cent, revealing unease at some of his policies.

Despite lively attacks by cabinet ministers against the opposition with the elections in mind, the Social Democrat Party seems to lack its old vigour and coherence.

At last year's party congress, promises were made of greater democratisation in industry and greater government control of finance and business. Many leftists are disappointed at the slowness of keeping these promises.

On the other hand the opposition sees a threat of socialism even confiscation, in the plan the Social Democrat Central Bank's Trade Union to set fund to buy shares in firms companies and so control any

A loud outcry has arisen against the "bureaucratic authority of the Social Democrat state," the news that certain professional men would have to pay an added high tax once they come had reached a certain level.

Taxation is obviously going to be a main election issue, for average Swedish citizen is heavily taxed — often more than his income.

The rather contemptuous de of the finance minister criticisms about taxes have made the government any popular. The recent arrests of director Ingemar Bergman by on the grounds he had evading taxes for several years added to the general anno at "faceless bureaucrats" with enormous power.

But there have been some tactical upsets in the opposition. The Centrist Party is rapidly losing ground in the two years. In the last election party won 25 per cent of the vote but the latest poll showed it dropping to 19.5 per cent.

Observers believe this is due to the weak and lingering character of the party Torbjörn Fälldin.

The new Liberal Party Per Ahlmark has built up a remarkably well in the six months and has doubled vote, getting performance 12.5 per cent.

The Communist Party is linked with internal feuds as is a threat of a schism by leftist fraction. Polls regulate it about 4 per cent, in which under the Swedish constitution would have no parliamentary presentation.

The disappearance of communists from parliament weaken the Social Democrats the present government (no means count on all communist votes).

But it must be remembered Sweden has been governed by social Democrats for the years, and most voters have known any other. A majority decide not to take a vote, once more, for social democracy.

Mr. Spinoza, President of Portugal for five months after the 1974 April revolution he led, arrived in Switzerland two months ago on a three-month visa. He fled Portugal in March last year, allegedly involved in an abortive counter-revolution.

Informed sources said Mr. Spinoza, who allegedly tried to buy arms last month in West Germany, would leave tonight for Brasilia.

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WALL STREET REPORT

Prices took another sharp drop Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange where the industrial average lost about nine points in moderate trading. Heavy profit-taking stemming from increasing investor's nervousness about the market was responsible for this new decline, which followed a 16 point drop on Wednesday. The industrial average has now returned well under the 1,000 level. Many investors were apparently concerned over the fact that Edson Gould, one of Wall Street's most respected technical analysts, has now turned bearish on the market's prospects for the near term.

Declines outnumbered advances by a wide 1,217 to 299 margin with 340 issues unchanged at the close. Hardest hit among the different groups of shares were airline and aircraft issues, along with automakers, where General Motors, most actively traded issue, lost more than one point.

At the close the industrial average shows at 977.09, a loss of 9.13 points; Transp. at 205.96, a loss of 2.01; utilities at 86.62, a loss of 0.36. 20,860,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,250,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

With investors staying on the sidelines the stock exchange wilted Tuesday under the weight of industrial and political uncertainty created by the unions' objection to the government's wage rise proposals and the further outbreak of strikes at British Leyland.

The fresh weakness of sterling on the foreign exchange also played its part, particularly among the gilts where falls stretched to three eighths of a point (37.5 pence).

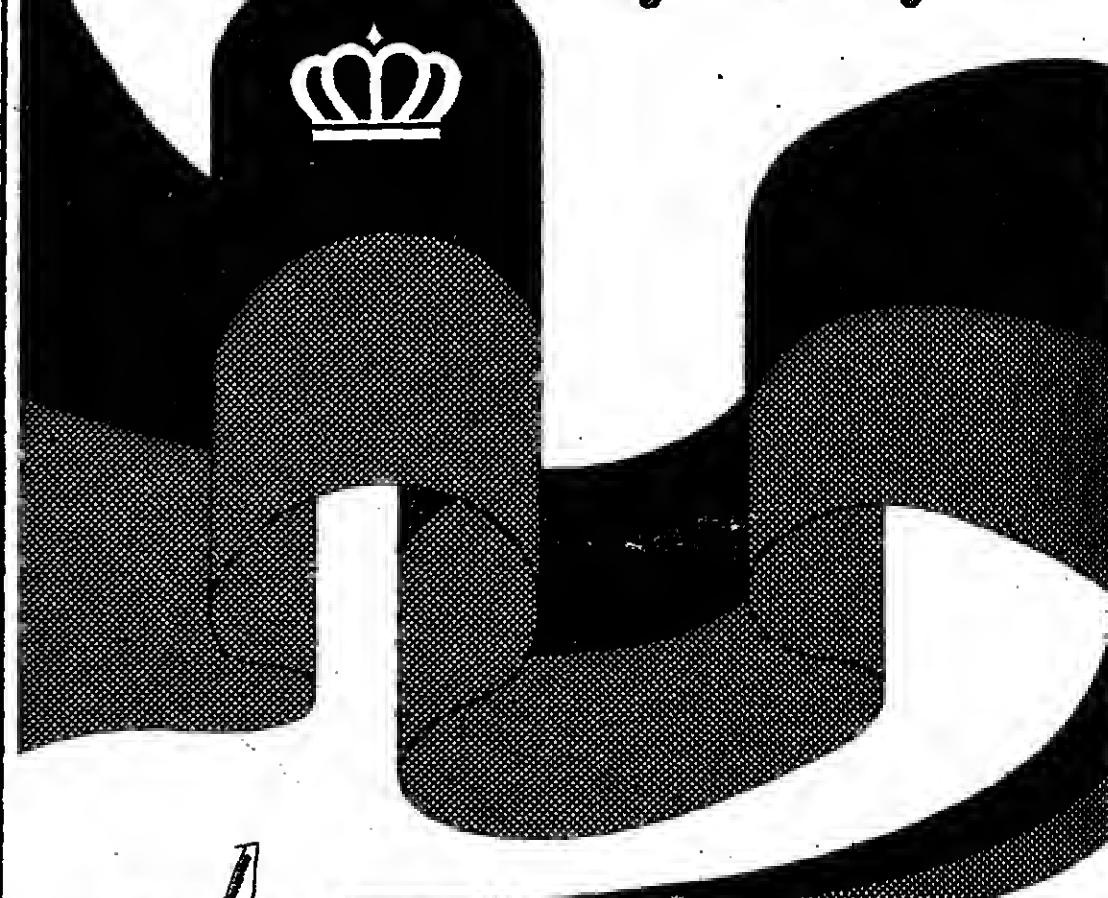
Leading industrials were marked down across the board, including Imperial Chemicals, Glaxo, Beechams and Dunlop. Fisons moved up against the trend. The Financial Times industrial shares index was down 9.9 at 397.8.

Gold was firm, helped by the recovery in the gold-bullion price. Diamonds held very steady and Pancontinental moved up a little more.

Oils were dull as were tobaccos. Insurances had falls throughout the list and banks were also easier, with Hong Kong Shanghai sharply lower (over four per cent).

In buildings, George Wimpey hit a new low after its results. Plantations had another quiet day, with Guthrie easing back in line with the general trend. On the Japanese list, Takda moved a little higher.

Fly the Royal Jet



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